



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Vale District Office
100 Oregon Street
Vale, Oregon 97918

OCT 28 2013

IN REPLY REFER TO:

4190 (ORV000)

HMY7

Dear Interested Public:

NOTICE OF FIELD MANAGER'S FINAL DECISION GRASSY MOUNTAIN FIRE ESR PLAN

BACKGROUND

During the summer of 2013, several lightning caused fires burned within the Vale District, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), including the Grassy Mountain Fire. It ignited on August 7, 2013, and was contained on August 9, 2013. The fire burned a total of 15,721 acres (See Map 1). All the acres burned by the fire are under administration of the BLM. The burn is located approximately 18 miles southeast of Rome, Oregon. An Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ES&R) plan was completed for the entire burn.

A portion of the fire (1,783 acres) burned within Owyhee River Canyon Wilderness Study Area (See Map 2). In addition, 12,553 acres burned within the Big Grassy inventory update unit for wilderness character. Contained within the burned area perimeter are 4,089 acres of Greater- Sage Grouse Preliminary Priority Habitat (PPH) and 11,517 acres of Preliminary General Habitat (PGH) (See Map 3).¹

Within a week of the containment date of the fire, the Vale District assembled an interdisciplinary (ID) team of specialists and within 21 days of containment, this ID team developed an Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan (hereafter referred to as the Plan) containing several treatments necessary for the stabilization and rehabilitation of the burned area within the Vale District.

The ES&R Plan was submitted for approval and funding to the BLM's Washington Office (WO) through the Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation System (ESRS). The ES&R Plan was approved by the WO on September 16, 2013.

INTRODUCTION

Between August 7, 2013, and August 9, 2013, the Grassy Mountain Fire burned 15,721 acres of public land administered by BLM. The chart below shows the amount of acres within special designated areas that burned during the Grassy Mountain Fire.

¹PPH and PGH data and maps have been developed through a collaborative effort between the BLM and the respective state wildlife agencies and are stored at the National Operations Center (NOC).

Special Designated Area	Acres Burned
Owyhee River Canyon WSA	1,783
Lands with wilderness character	12,533
Greater Sage-Grouse Preliminary Priority Habitat (PPH)	4,089
Greater Sage-Grouse Preliminary General Habitat (PGH)	11,517

The Grassy Mountain Fire burned within the following grazing allotments: 2,081 acres (54%) of the Skull Creek Allotment (#00030) and 13,477 acres (6%) of the Jackies Butte Summer Allotment (#01101). The chart below shows the amount in acres of the allotments that burned (see Map 4).

ALLOT NUM	ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT ACRES	ACRES BURNED	ALLOTMENT % BURNED
00030	Skull Creek	3,884	2,081	54%
01101	Jackies Butte Summer	228,923	13,477	6%

COMPLIANCE

The Plan was prepared under the guidance of and is consistent with the Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Handbook H-1742-1. The treatments in the Plan are the same as the proposed actions described in the Vale District Normal Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan (NFESRP) Environmental Assessment (EA) # OR-030-05-005. The EA was completed in 2005. The EA analyzed the potential impacts to implementing the proposed action and alternatives and determined there would not be a significant impact to the human environment and prepared a Finding of No Significant Impacts (FONSI) Decision Record.

Because the treatments analyzed in the NFESRP EA are the same as the Plan, BLM compared the Plan with the analysis found in the NFESRP EA and determined that the analysis was sufficient and new NEPA analysis was not necessary. BLM documented this review and prepared a Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA) # DOI-BLM-OR-V040-2013-048 prior to the approval of the Plan and the issuance of this decision. The NFESRP EA and FONSI and the DNA documents can be viewed at: <http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/vale/plans/index.php>. If you wish to receive hard copies of these documents, they are available upon request at the Vale District Office, (541) 473-3144.

The treatments described in the Plan, as analyzed in the Vale District NFESRP EA, is consistent with the Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision, Sept. 2002. The Plan's treatments have been designed to conform to the following documents, which direct and provide the framework for management of BLM lands within Vale District:

- Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1901), 1978
- The National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4320-4347), 1970
- Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (2002)
- Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315), 1934

- Vale District Normal Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan (NFESRP) Environmental Assessment (EA) # OR-030-05-005.
- August 12, 1997 Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Management for Public Lands, Administered by the BLM in the States of Oregon and Washington
- 2007 Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in 17 Western States ROD
- 2010 Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon ROD
- Greater Sage-Grouse and Sagebrush-steppe Ecosystems Management Guidelines (BLM-2000)
- National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470)
- Programmatic Agreement Among USDI BLM, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment of Historic Properties Managed by the BLM, Oregon State Office, Throughout the State of Oregon
- Executive Order 12372, Intergovernmental Review
- Executive Order 13112, Invasive Species
- BLM National Sage-grouse Habitat Conservation Strategy (2004)
- Instruction Memorandum WO-2012-043, Greater Sage-Grouse Interim Management Policies and Procedures issued December 22, 2011
- A Report on National Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Measures, Produced by: Sage-grouse National Technical Team, December 21, 2011
- Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Assessment and Strategy for Oregon: A plan to Maintain and Enhance Populations and Habitat; ODFW, April 22, 2011
- State, local, and Tribal laws, regulations, and land use plans
- SEORMP Settlement Agreement (Case 05-35931, June 10, 2010) between Vale District BLM and Oregon Natural Desert Association (ONDA) resulting from Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision (*ONDA v. BLM*, 625 F.3d 1092 (9th Cir. 2010)).
- BLM Manual 6330, Management of BLM Wilderness Study Areas, July 13, 2012
- Instruction Memorandum WO-2011-154, Requirement to Conduct and Maintain Inventory Information for Wilderness Characteristics and to Consider Lands with Wilderness Characteristics in Land Use Plans.
- Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531-1544) , 1973

FINAL DECISION

I have determined that the vegetation, soil, and other resources on the public lands are at immediate risk of erosion and other damage due to the 2013 Grassy Mountain wildfire. This decision is effective immediately due to the soils susceptibility to accelerated erosion because of the very steep topography and recurrent high winds. Due to the effects of the wildland fire, the burn area is vulnerable to the expansion or invasion by highly competitive noxious and/or invasive annuals, biennials, and perennial weeds.

DNA # DOI-BLM-OR-V040-2013-048 addressed the treatments identified in the Plan and I have determined that it was consistent with the analysis in the NFESRP EA and FONSI. The treatments listed in the ES&R Plan are listed below.

I have determined that implementing the Plan's treatments as analyzed in the NFESRP EA did not require the preparation of an environmental impact statement, as set out in the FONSI.

I have determined that implementation of the treatments described in Plan does not constitute a major Federal action that will adversely impact the quality of the human environment. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement is not necessary and will not be prepared.

Based on analysis, comments from the public and input from my staff, it is my final decision to implement the treatments listed in the Plan and summerized below.

My decision is issued under 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 4190.1(a), which states:

Notwithstanding the provisions of 43 CFR 4.21(a) (1), when BLM determines that vegetation, soil, or other resources on the public lands are at substantial risk of wildfire due to drought, fuels buildup, or other reasons, or at immediate risk of erosion or other damage due to wildfire, BLM may make a rangeland wildfire management decision effective immediately or on a date established in the decision.

PLAN TREATMENTS

Below is a table of the projects that have been identified to stabilize and rehabilitate lands affected by Grassy Mountain Fire.

Treatments	Amount or scope	Implementation year ²
Noxious weed inventory	15,721 acres	2014-2016
Noxious weed treatment	25 acres	2014-2016

RATIONALE

Survey and treat noxious weeds

There are scattered populations of noxious weeds in the burn area and general vicinity of the fire, including whitetop species (*Lepidium spp*), Rush skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*), and Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*). Invasive species, including cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) and medusahead rye (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*) are also present within the burn area, primarily at the lower elevations and along road systems.

In the absence of competition, the burn area would be extremely vulnerable to expansion or invasion by any of these highly competitive noxious and/or invasive annuals, biennials, and perennial weed species. Weed control within the burn area would help prevent invasive/noxious species from dominating the site.

Noxious weed inventory and treatment would help to control existing populations, help discover new populations, and reduce the risk of further establishment of noxious weeds. Initial treatments would begin in FY 2014; in FY 2015 and 2016, the noxious weeds inventory and treatment would

² The year in which these treatments will be implemented is subject to funding availability.

be included as a rehabilitation treatment. Chemical treatment of noxious weed populations and closing the area to livestock would reduce the likelihood of their spread to new unoccupied areas and help to re-establish higher quality vegetation. Noxious weeds also threaten adjacent private range and agricultural lands. Furthermore, noxious weed infestations have little to no value to wildlife or livestock and are considered one of the greatest threats to loss of sage-grouse habitat.

Noxious weeds are the first plants to reestablish following a wildfire and take advantage of the vulnerability of the fire weakened and stressed desired species. The objective of the noxious weed treatment and survey is to continue treating previously known infestation sites and identify and treat new sites to halt the spread of noxious weeds in the burned area. The identified weeds are present in the burned area and if not treated, are expected to increase due to the removal of existing vegetation by the Grassy Mountain Fire. Past treatments in the area have been relatively successful and by continuing to inventory and treat infestation and introductory sites the frequency of noxious weeds is expected to be reduced.

Noxious weed treatments would be consistent with the guidelines set forth in the ESR handbook (1742-1, pages 34–35), the SEORMP&ROD (page 41), 2002, the Vale District Integrated Weed Control Plan EA (1989), the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS 1984, and Supplement, 1987 and the Standard Operating Procedures and Mitigation Measures identified in the Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon FEIS and ROD (2010). Pesticide Use Proposals (plans) would be prepared for weeds treatments and comply with policy (BLM Manual 9011, H-9011, and 9015).

Closing the burned area to livestock

This final decision does not close any burned areas to livestock grazing or otherwise affect the grazing privileges of any of the holders of livestock grazing permits. A separate grazing decision(s) or agreement(s) will be issued, as necessary, by BLM to address the exclusion of livestock as a result of the Grassy Mountain Fire. Any grazing closure decisions will have a separate and different appeal process.

RIGHT OF APPEAL

This decision may be appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, Office of Hearings and Appeals, in accordance with the regulations contained in 43 CFR, Part 4 and Form 1842-1. If an appeal is filed, your notice must be filed in the Vale District Office, 100 Oregon Street, Vale, Oregon, 97918 within 30 days of receipt. The appellant has the burden of showing that the decision appealed is in error.

Filing an appeal does not by itself stay the effectiveness of a final BLM decision. If you wish to file a petition for a stay of the effectiveness of this decision, pursuant to 43 CFR 4.21, the petition for stay must accompany your notice of appeal. If you request a stay, you have the burden of proof to demonstrate that a stay should be granted.

A petition for stay is required to show sufficient justification based on the standards listed below.

Standards for Obtaining a Stay

Except as otherwise provided by law or other pertinent regulation, a petition for a stay of a decision pending appeal shall show sufficient justification based on the following standards:

1. The relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied.
2. The likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits.
3. The likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted.
4. Whether or not the public interest favors granting the stay.

A notice of appeal electronically transmitted (e.g. email, facsimile, or social media) will not be accepted as an appeal. Also, a petition for stay that is electronically transmitted (e.g., email, facsimile, or social media) will not be accepted as a petition for stay. Both of these documents must be received on paper at the office address above.

Persons named in the Copies sent to: sections of this decision are considered to be persons "named in the decision from which the appeal is taken." Thus, copies of the notice of appeal and petition for a stay must also be served on these parties, in addition to any party who is named elsewhere in this decision (see 43 CFR 4.413(a) & 43 CFR 4.21(b)(3)) and the appropriate Office of the Solicitor (see 43 CFR 4.413(a), (c)) at the same time the original documents are filed with this office. For privacy reasons, if the decision is posted on the internet, the Copies sent to: section will be attached to a notification of internet availability and persons named in that section are also considered to be persons "named in the decision from which the appeal is taken."

Any person named in the decision, Copies sent to: section of the decision, or who received a notification of internet availability that receives a copy of a petition for a stay and/or an appeal and wishes to respond, see 43 CFR 4.21(b) for procedures to follow.

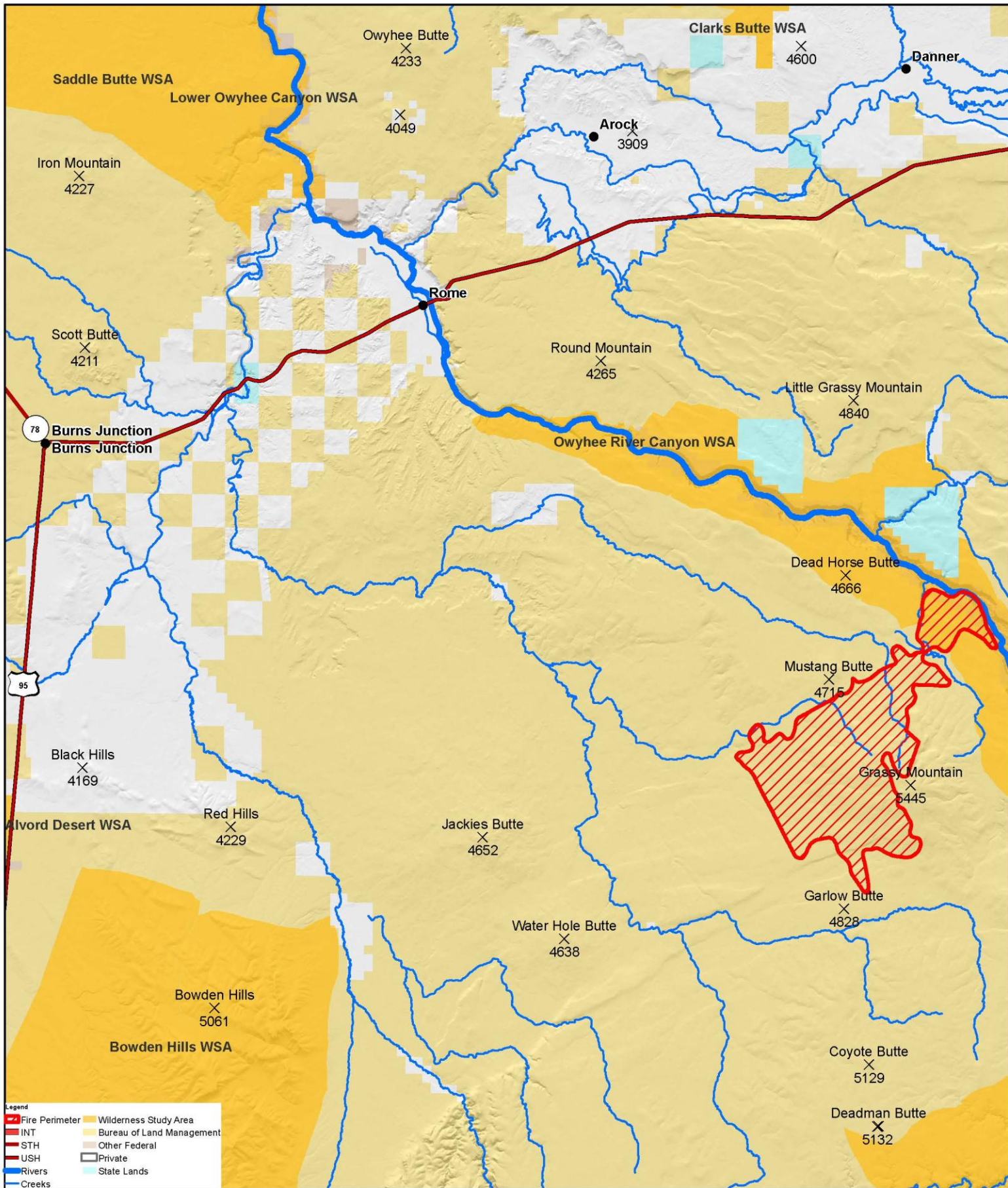
Sincerely,



Thomas Patrick "Pat" Ryan
Field Manager
Jordan/Malheur Resource Areas

cc:

Copies Sent to: see Notice of Internet Availability



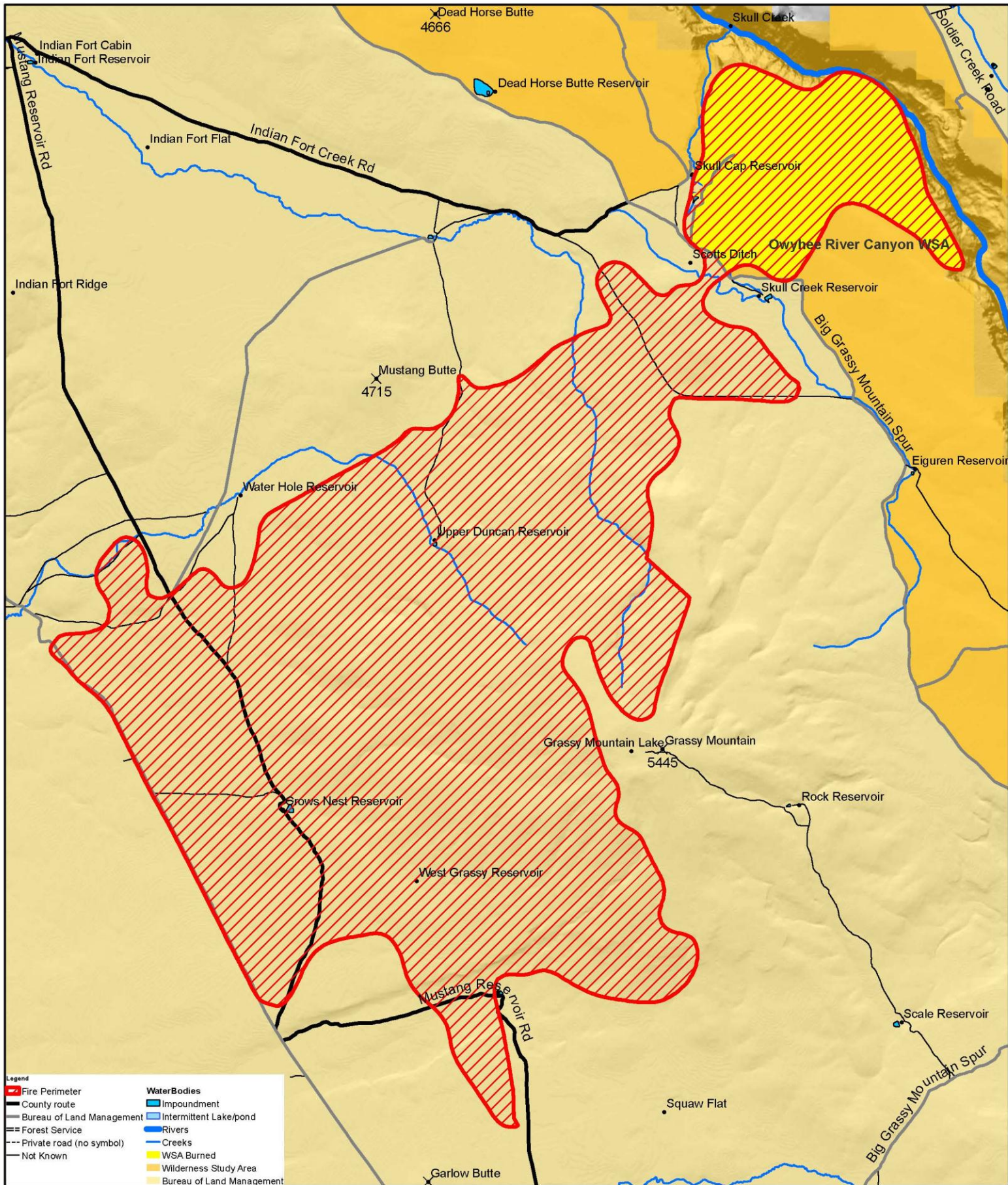
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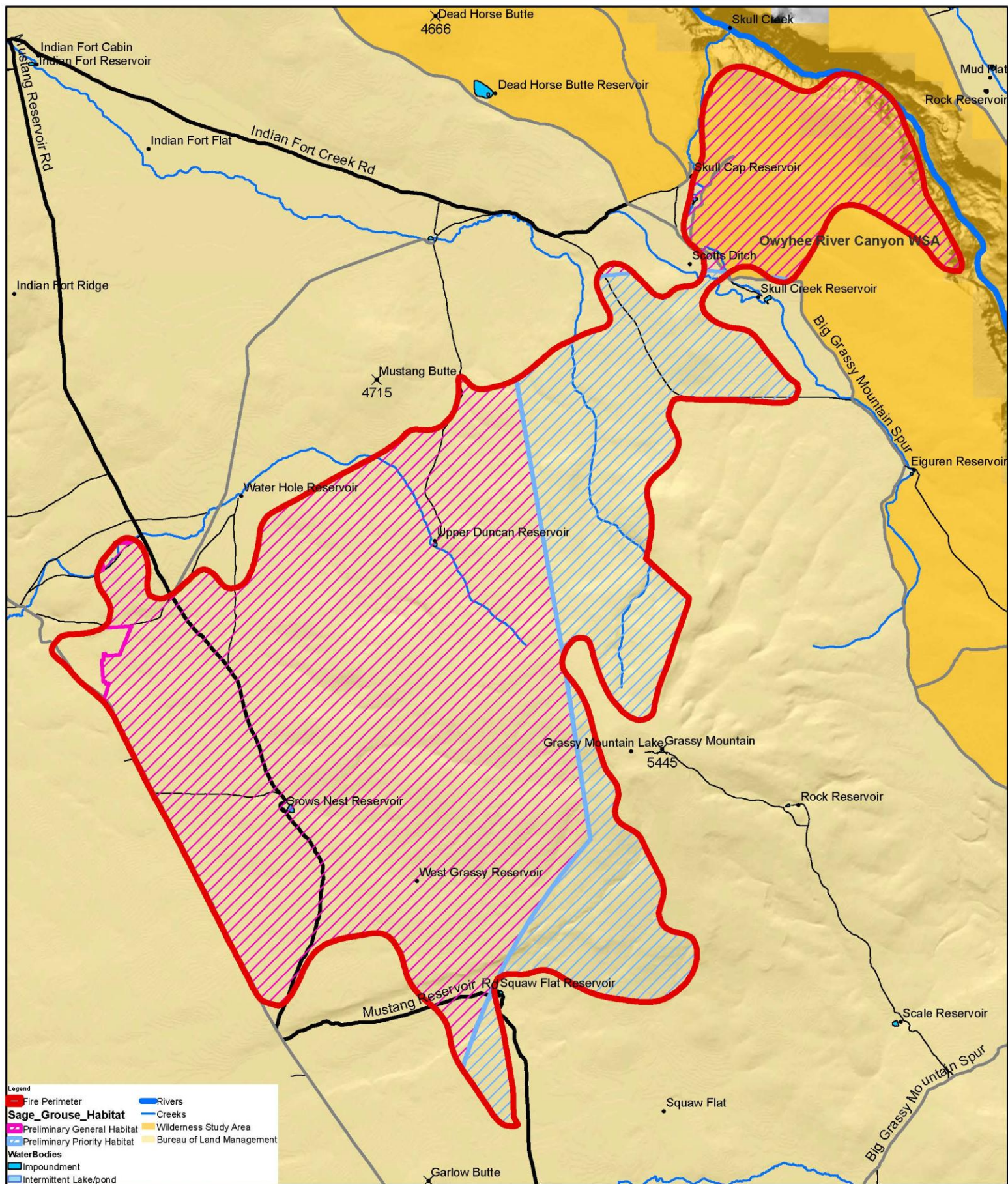


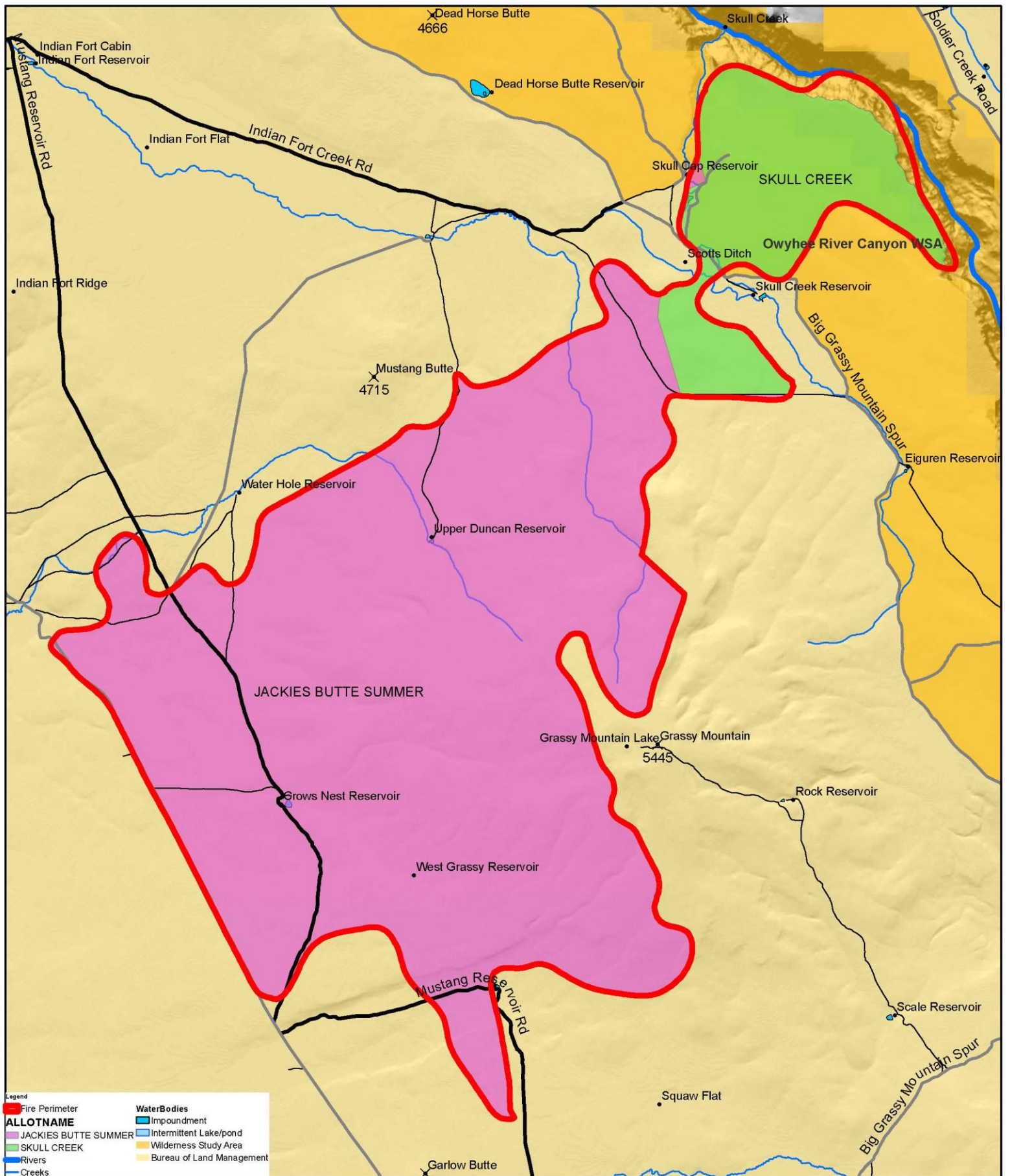
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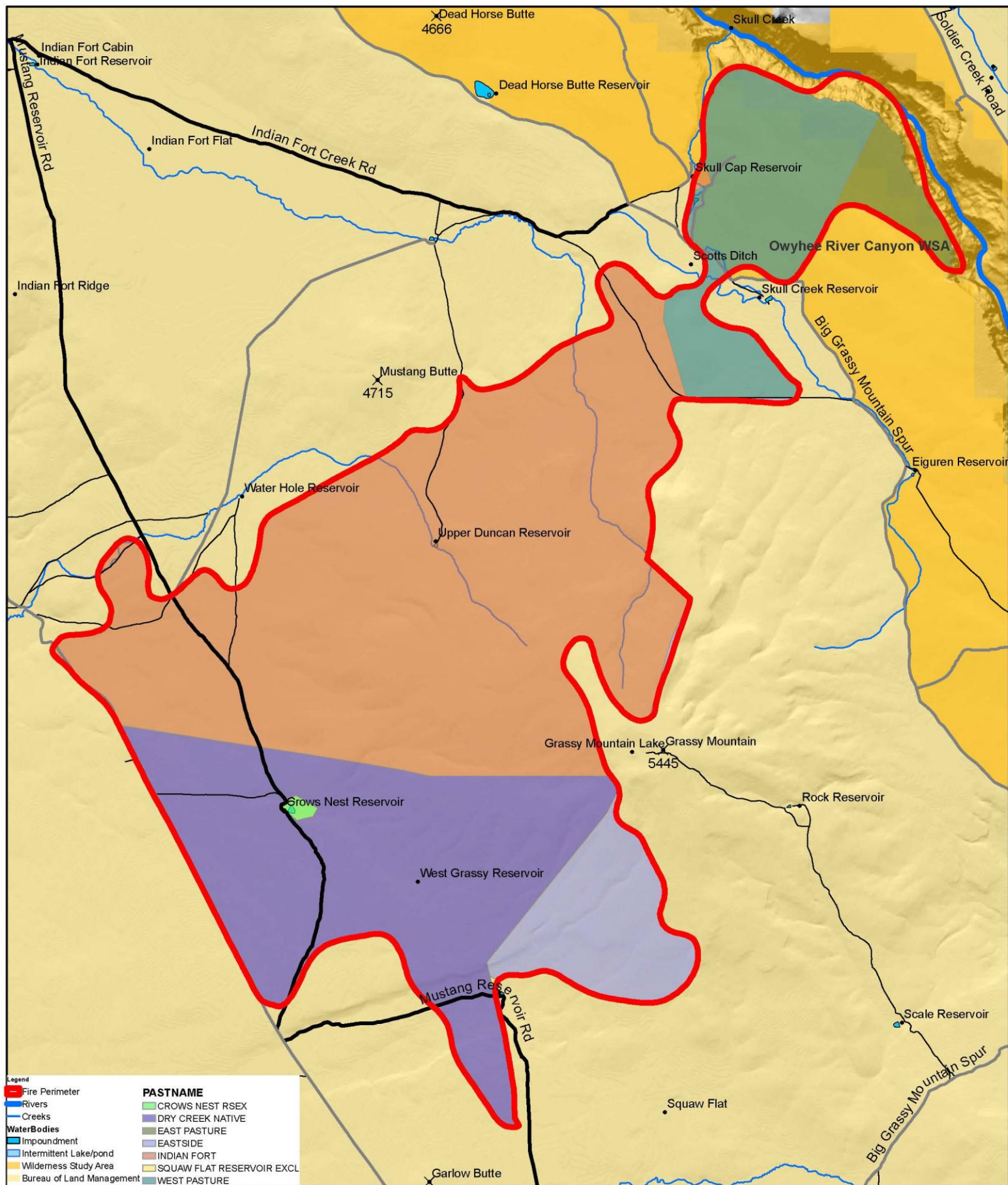
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Map 5 Pastures

Grassy Mt. Fire Acres = 15,721
 Crows Nest Rsex Burned Acres = 25
 Dry Creek Native Burned Acres = 4,060
 East Pasture Burned Acres = 331
 Eastside Burned Acres = 1,117
 Indian Fort Burned Acres = 8,270
 Squaw Flat Reservoir Excl Burned Acres = 4
 West Pasture Burned Acres = 1,750

